ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

ON INNOVATION, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION 5.0 • HERITAGE • INNOVATION • INDUSTRIALISATION

THE MODERNISATION & INDUSTRIALISATION
OF ZIMBABWE THROUGH INNOVATION, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE INNOVATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

2019 – 2030 PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

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FOREWORD

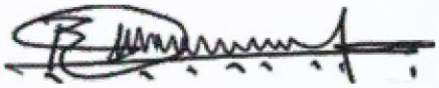
H.E. Cde. E.D. Mnangagwa,
President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

The successful realisation of our shared Vision 2030 for Zimbabwe to become an upper middle-income economy will require coordinated, disciplined and sustained implementation of well thought out national development priority programmes targeted at modernising and industrialising the economy. My government is already taking bold steps towards this vision underpinned by an application of new and emerging technologies.

Zimbabwe will drive its industrialisation agenda towards attainment of vision 2030 through blending two main approaches, namely: investment-driven industrialisation; and innovation-driven industrialisation. While Investment Driven Industrialisation relies on external investment such as Foreign Direct Investment and imported technology as drivers for economic growth, Innovation-Driven Industrialisation mainly depends on local innovations for industrialisation.

In view of the need to refocus Government towards attainment of vision 2030, I have accordingly reconfigured the Standing Cabinet Committees around the Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP) pillars, and have directed the same to come up with priority innovation driven development programmes. To this end, the Cabinet Committee on Innovation, Science, Technology Development and Application has designed its innovation, science and technology development applications priority programmes based on the mandates of all the Ministries of Government. This document highlights the priority programmes that shall re-organise the Government of Zimbabwe's Innovation, Science and Technology Development strategies.

Government shall put in place a robust monitoring and reviewing mechanism that tracks the implementation of this strategy through an evaluation of key milestones, achievements and impediments.



His Excellency Cde. E. D. Mnangagwa,
President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

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1. INTRODUCTION

(a) Innovation, Technology Development and Application refers to innovative activities undertaken by businesses or governments in developing new goods and services and improve on existing processes and products. Zimbabwe's Education, Innovation, Research and Development has to be translated into industry that provides jobs and opportunities through the exploitation of our natural resources.

(b) Industrialisation is ordinarily developed using two main approaches; 1. 'Investment-Driven industrialisation' and 2. 'Innovation-Driven industrialisation'. Investment Driven industrialisation relies on external investment such as Foreign Direct Investment and imported technology as drivers for economic growth whilst Innovation Driven industrialisation mainly relies on local innovations for industrialisation. Zimbabwe shall combine the Investment Driven type of Industrialisation and the Innovation Driven Industrialisation.

(c) The Government Innovation, Science and Technology Development Priority Programmes shall focus mainly on the Innovation Type of Industrialisation, to among other objectives act as a conduit to cause industry, add value to our natural heritage, innovate products based on our natural heritage, promote import substitution, as well as, ensure that we turn our Education and training programmes into pillars for industrial growth for the industrialisation and modernisation of Zimbabwe by 2030.

(d) To deliver its mandate, this government Innovation, Technology Development and Application programme shall use a programmatic approach. A programmatic approach has products in sight therefore avoiding confusion in the implementation of the mandate. Through this approach the programme shall ensure that all innovation, science and technology development programmes and projects are coherent towards a specific goal with clear outcomes in mind.

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(e) This document explains in detail , the programmes beign pursued to develop and deliver a competitive, industrialised and modernised Zimbabwe by 2030.

This document was developed guided by the mandates of all the various Ministries falling under the purview of this Government of Zimbabwe Innovation, Science and Technology Development programme. The different Ministries mandates, visions and missions which give the principles, programmes and projects that guide the various Ministries were analysed as reflected in Annexures table at the end of this document.

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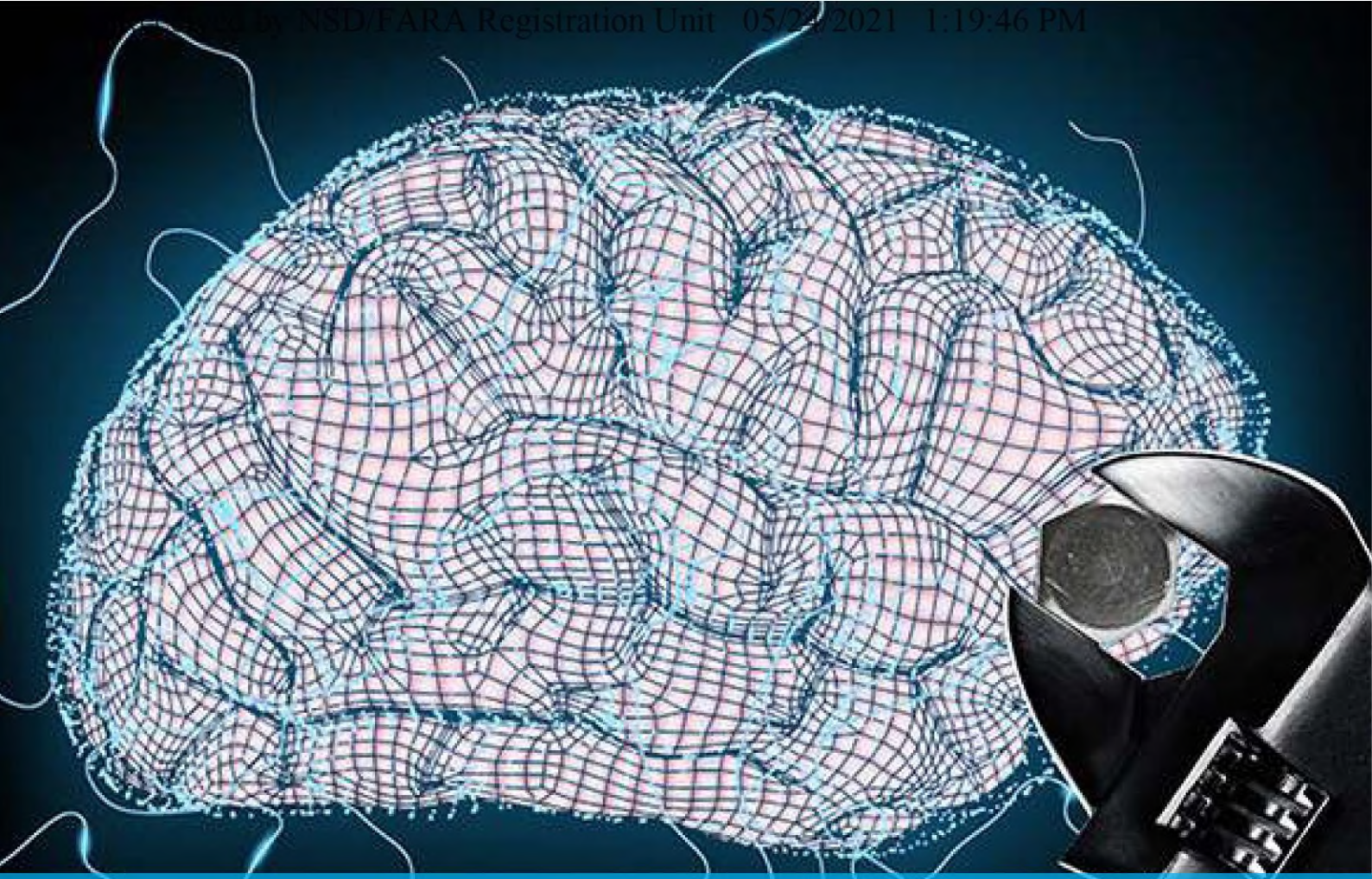

SITUATION ANALYSIS

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2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

INDUSTRIALISED AND MODERNISED ZIMBABWE BY 2030

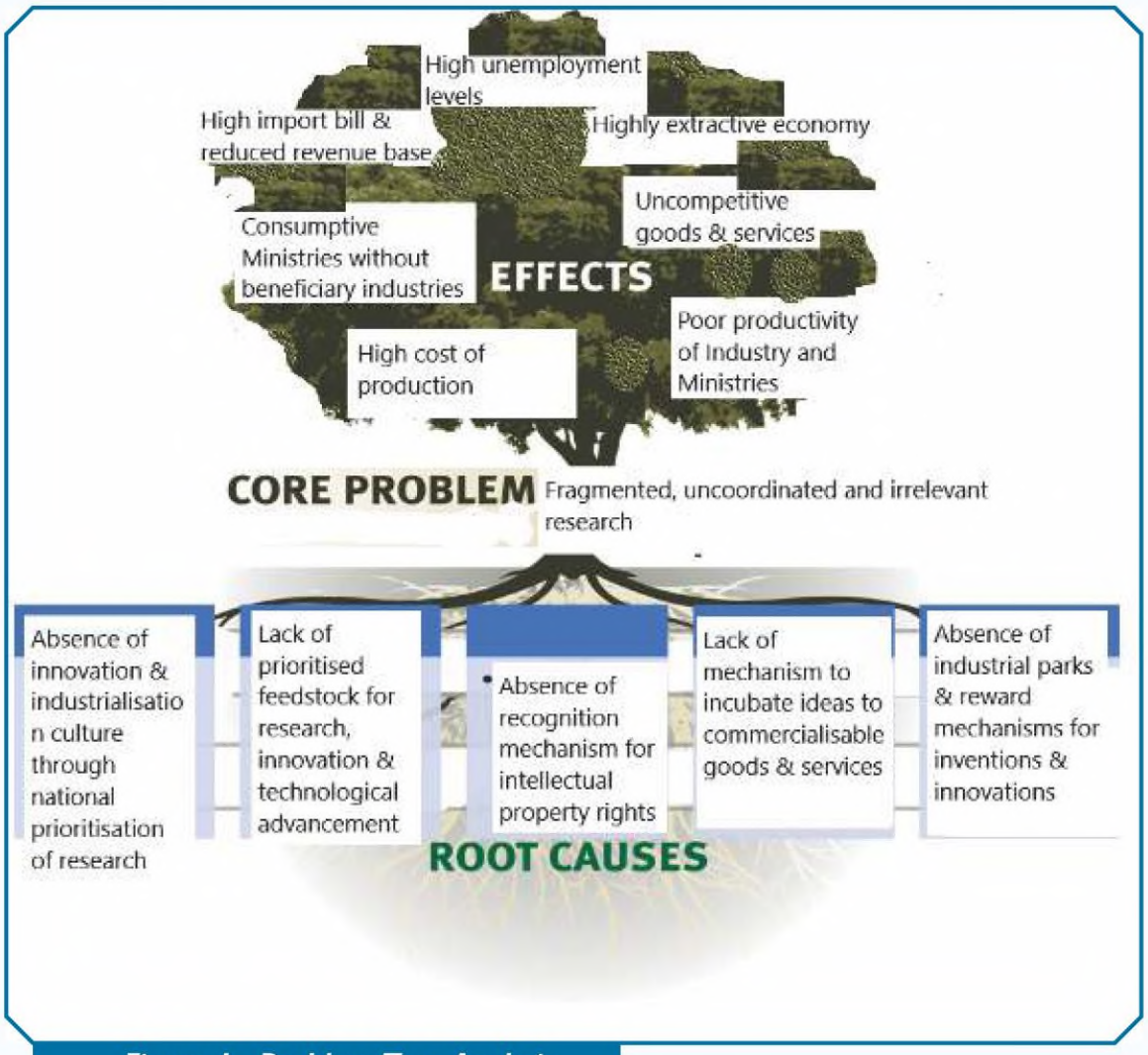

Figure 1 Problem Tree Analysis

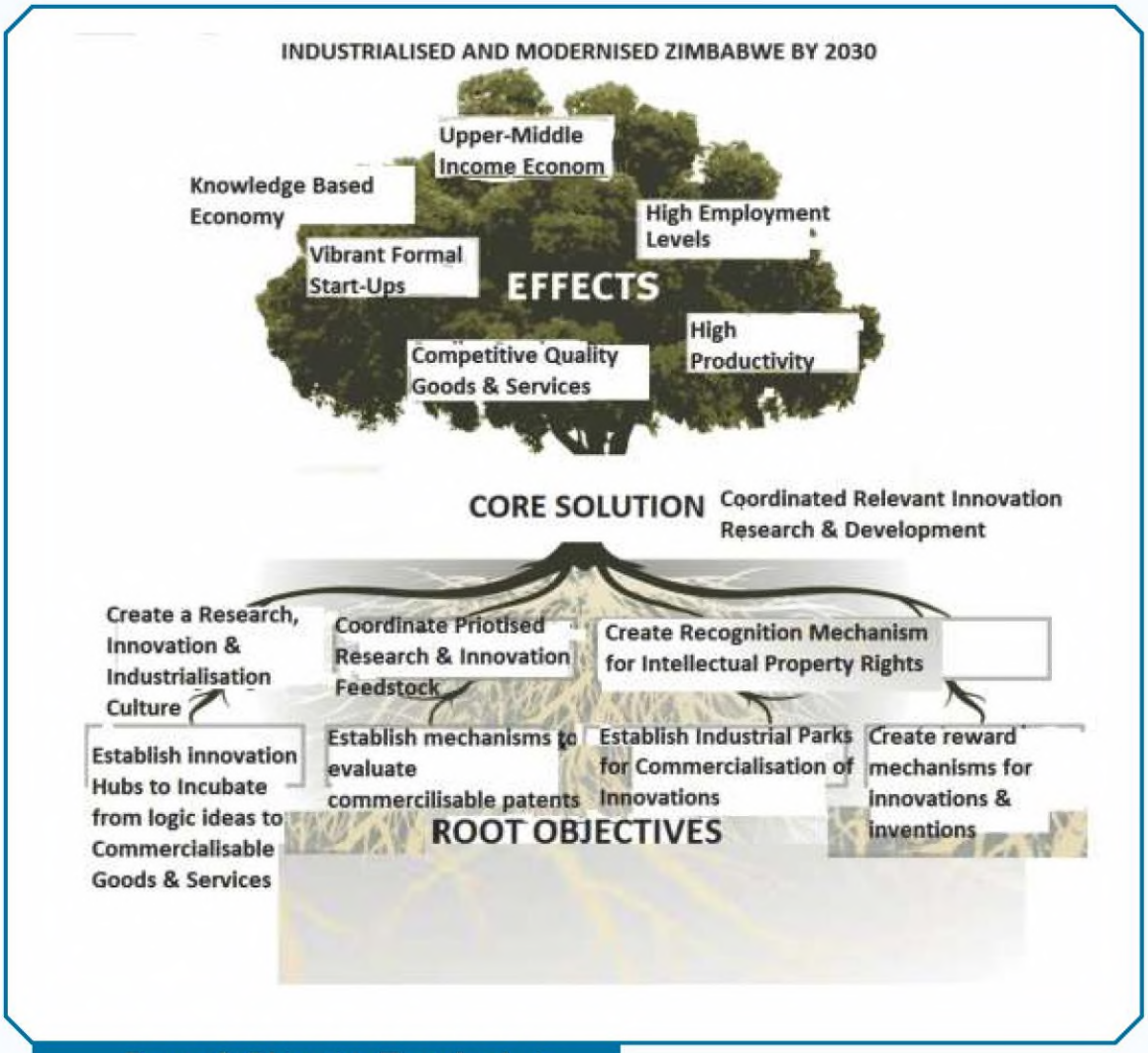

Figure 2 Objective Tree Analysis

TERMS OF REFERENCE

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3. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Technical Working Group shall coordinate the Innovation, Science and Technology Development programme. Terms of reference include:

(a) Coordinate all line Ministries across Government to have innovations incubated in Innovation Hubs for commercialisation and industrialisation.

(b) Identify Innovation Needs in line Ministries across Government and develop strategies to address the gaps.

(c) Ensure all line Ministries involved in Innovation, Science and Technology Development align their programmes with the Second Science and Technology Policy and Industrialisation.

(d) Coordinate the implementation of Inter-Ministerial research programmes & projects through the Heritage Institute of Education, Research, Innovation and Development.

(e) Coordinate all line Ministries across Government to have Science and Technology programmes beneficiary industries that translate to quality goods and services in line with vision 2030.

(f) Coordinate all line Ministries across Government to develop harmonised Innovation Science and Technology Development Strategies.

(g) Create awareness on the importance of innovation, science and technology for national development.

(h) Ensure the mainstreaming of science and technology in national development.

(i) Coordinate the development of national policies that promote research and innovation across Ministries as innovation is needed across various departments of government.

Power generation using sustainable technology

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MANDATE OF THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION (CCISTD)

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4. THE MANDATE

The mandate of the cabinet committee on innovation, technology development and application (ccistd) shall be to:

(a) provide high-level advice on Science and Technology Policy to develop Heritage based Science and Technology Innovation programmes and projects for Industrialisation and Modernisation of Zimbabwe by 2030;

(b) develop an upper middle-income economy through coordinated Innovation, Science and Technology Development Projects; and

(c) aim at targeting industrialisation (manufacturing) and modernisation (ICTs) with accent to ICT based strategies, e-governance, industrial parks, innovation hubs and geospatial sciences.

Zimbabwe Geospatial Science Capability Applications

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IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

5. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

To deliver its mandate, the Government of Zimbabwe's Innovation, Science and Technology Development (CCISTD) programme shall:

(a) use a Programmatic Approach: A programmatic approach has products insight therefore avoiding confusion in the implementation of mandate. In addition, it ensures that initiatives are coherent towards a specific goal with clear outcomes in mind.

(b) ensure an outcome and task-based approach to stakeholder engagement and consultation to develop innovative programmes aimed at improving efficiency and production.

(c) develop and deliver an innovative science and technology development system that generates knowledge, which results in Goods and Services for attaining Zimbabwe's strategic vision of becoming a competitive, industrialised and modernised nation by 2030.

(d) seek inputs and advice on Innovation, Science and Technology Development policies and implementation from existing advisory structures, such as the Research Council of Zimbabwe (RCZ), SIRDC and NAMACO.

(e) monitor and review the Innovation, Science and Technology Development programmes identified in this document as solutions to accelerating Zimbabwe's modernisation and industrialisation agenda by 2030.

(f) engage all relevant stakeholders regarding the implementation of relevant programmes addressing the Innovation Space between the Ministries' actual performance and the expected performance required to attain Vision 2030.

(g) operate using collaborative research arrangements, as the main approach to Science and Technology Innovation (STI) as guided by the principles underpinning the Heritage Institute of Education, Research Innovation and Development. This is expected to break the barriers of collaborative research amongst higher and tertiary education institutions, government and industry consequently providing community and national solutions in liaison with the technical working group and the CCISTD by flattening hierarchy structures. See Figure 3 below, on the Main Approach to STI based on the German Fraunhofer Model.

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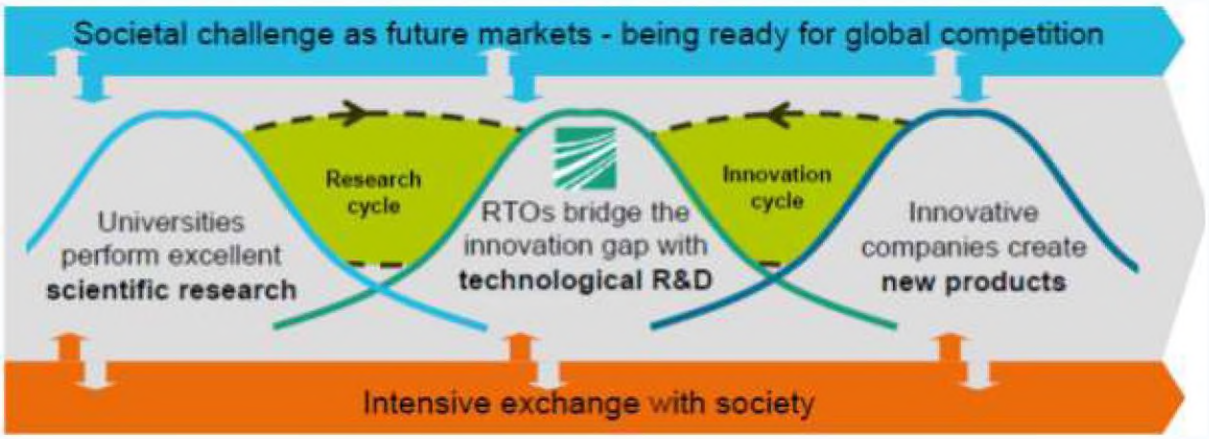

Figure : Main approach to STI based on the German Fraunhofer Model

(a) seek inputs and advice on science and technology policy and implementation from existing advisory structures, such as the SIRDC, RCZ and NAMACO. Where this is not appropriate, ad hoc technical working groups will be established to deliver on a specific task with secretariat services provided by relevant Ministries.

(b) monitor and review the innovation space programmes identified in this document as solutions to accelerating Zimbabwe's modernisation and industrialisation agenda by 2030.

(c) conduct a series of pilot Research Integrity Audits under its 100-day cycles, and consideration will be given to extending and expanding these audits nationally to include all research performers and funders. A standardised mechanism should also be developed for the publication of the results of any research integrity investigations (refer to section 6).


Scientific Research in the era of IOT

RESEARCH INTEGRITY

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6. RESEARCH INTEGRITY

This 2019-2030 Government Innovation, Science and Technology Development Applications programme has been developed as a plan of action to deal with both Science and Technology policy and practice issues arising in ensuring that Zimbabwe's Research Integrity System produces quality goods and services including:

(a) exploring how Ministries, agencies, parastatals, education and training institutions can harmonise policies and processes to fully integrate the principles of research integrity and raise awareness of this issue amongst the research community;

(b) harmonising implementation of research integrity policies within the research performers relating to staff and students, including the development/roll-out of suitable training

A governance issue which cuts across all the research funders and providers is that of Research Integrity. Research integrity relates to the performance of research to the highest standards of professionalism and rigour, and to the accuracy and integrity of the research record in publications, patenting and copyrights elsewhere. The Government of Zimbabwe through the CCISTDA shall ensure protection of Zimbabwe's research reputation for the quality and integrity of its research activities and outputs. This ensures that Zimbabwe and its international partners may rely on those research outputs to promote industrialisation and modernisation by 2030.

21st Century Road Infrastructure Development

Government Innovation Science & Technology Development Evaluation Mechanism

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7. GOVERNMENT INNOVATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION MECHANISM

Building on the work of the Research Prioritisation Technical Working Group, this 2019-2030 Government Innovation, Science and Technology Development (ISTD) programme framework for monitoring public investment in STI shall:

(a) identify several high-level national indicators with associated targets for each programme and project(s) to measure success in implementing this programme.
(b) ensue effective and timely delivery of the range of actions in this Government ISTD programme as a key indicator of success through the evaluation of quarterly reports by the Research Prioritisation Technical Working Group.
(c) conduct retrospective 100-day evaluations, for each programme as well as mid-term evaluations to ensure that Zimbabwe is on track to attaining an upper middle-income economy status by 2030.

Heavy Industrial Manufacturing process plant

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INNOVATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (ISTD) GOVERNMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

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8. INNOVATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (ISTD) GOVERNMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

The following are government priority programmes that shall be implemented to reorganise Government innovation, technology development and application strategies required to modernise and industrialise the nation from 2019 to 2023:

8.1 Energy and Minerals Research Programme 1

The programme focuses on providing the country with alternative forms of sustainable energy through carrying out research and development work on alternative sources of liquid fuels, focusing mainly on abundant local resources such as coal and coal bed methane gas.

The Ministries responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development, Mines and Mining Development; Transport and Infrastructural Development and Energy and Power Development will collaborate and spearhead projects in pursuit of renewable energies and alternative energy sources as follows:
Coal to Fuels project at Verify Engineering that include but not limited to:

- Coal to Fertiliser project;
- Industrial and Medical gases project; and the
- Iron Ore to Steel project;

21st Century mining engineering technologies

8.2 Biotechnology and Genomic Technology Programme 2

This programme will be used to address the national health delivery challenges in the safe and effective treatment of diseases, new-born babies screening of inherited diseases, forensic DNA for crime investigation and justice and national security.
The Ministries for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development in collaboration with Health and Child Care; Home Affairs and Culture; Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and Lands, Agriculture, Water and Climate Change will spearhead projects in highly advanced laboratories in order to improve service delivery.

8.3 Pharmaceutical Veterinary Medicines and Vaccines Manufacturing Programme 3

This programme will use cutting-edge research and technologies on indigenous herbs, grasses and trees to answer pharmaceutical challenges in the country. This will involve research on all available plant matter in order to extract chemicals of value to human life and use them as pharmaceutical products. The use of heritage-based technologies will be employed to manufacture quality competitive medicines.

The Ministries for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development in collaboration with Health and Child Care and Lands, Agriculture, Water and Climate Change will put resources together and make use of Innovation Hubs and Industrial Parks.

8.4 Information Communication Technology Infrastructure Programme 4

This programme shall develop the High-Performance Computing (HPC) Programme for research and development, to significantly contribute to the nation's attaining middle-income economy status by 2030. The programme will sole prolems and derive benefitsfrom opportunities exisiting in the critical sectors of the economy.

The Ministries for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development in collaboration with Information Communication Technology and Courier Services to spearhed cutting edge research in technology and make use of Innovation Hubs and Industrial Parks.

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Sub-programmes:

a. High Performance Computing

This sub-programme will develop disruptive innovative capacities in education and training institutions to harness new ideas that translate to quality goods and services through the usage of high-performance computing technologies to solve local challenges and deriving benefits from opportunities existing in all economic sectors of the nation.

b. Virtual and Augmented Reality Centre

This sub-programme will develop the usage of Virtual and Augmented Reality Technology capacities across economic sectors to solve heritage based local challenges and derive benefits to local education and training institutions and local communities.

8.5 Value of Indigenous Trees Herbs and Grasses for Food Processing Programme 5

This programme will make use of heritage-based research on local trees, grasses and herbs in order to come up with indigenous food products. This will involve research on all available plant matter in order to extract chemicals of value to human life and manufacture food products.

The Ministries responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development, Health and Child Care and Lands, Agriculture, Water and Climate Change will collaborate and make use of Innovation Hubs and Industrial Parks to commercialise food products.

8.6 Geospatial, Aeronautical and Space Science Capability Programme 6

The Zimbabwe National Geospatial and Space Agency (ZINGSA) was established on 26 July 2018. The agency shall implement geospatial and space projects in line with its constitution. The agency shall facilitate the design and conduct of research and development initiatives to promote advances in Geospatial Space and Earth Observation, Space Science, Space Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Astronautical Engineering, Satellite Communication Systems and Global Navigation Systems.

The Ministries responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development, Lands, Agriculture, Water and Climate Change and Information Communication Technology and Courier Services will collaborate and make use of

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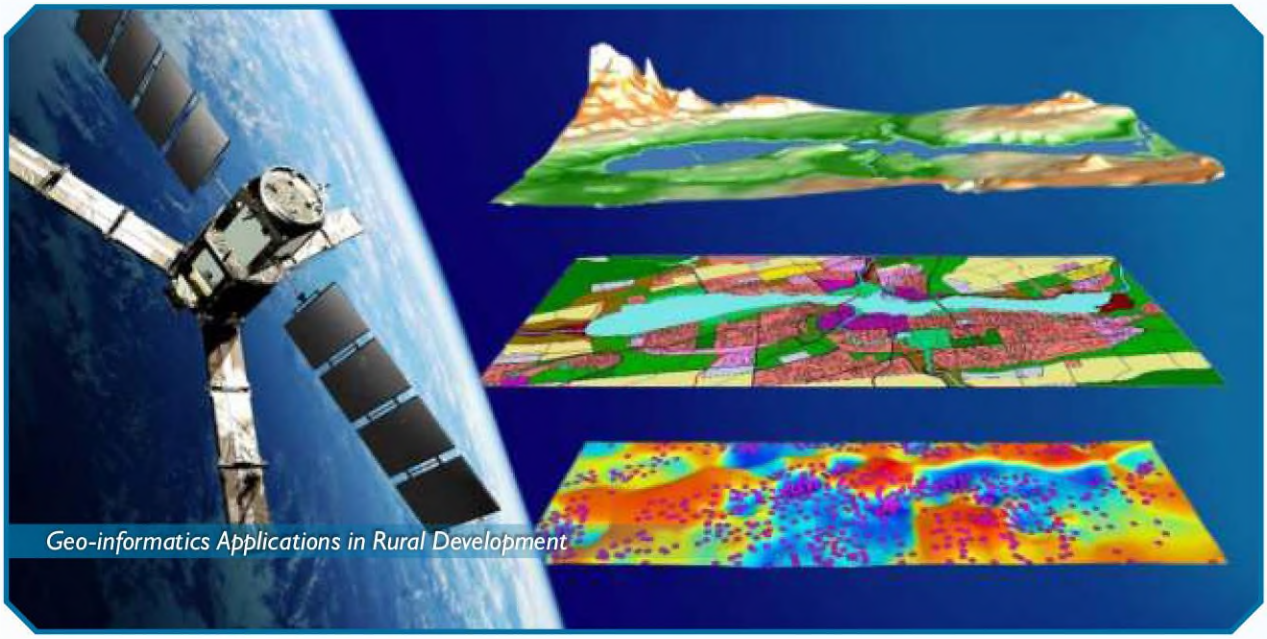
Innovation Hubs to come up with services in geospatial capabilities in the following:
Subprogrammes:

a. Set up the Zimbabwe National Geospatial and Space Agency (ZINGSA)
This programme shall establish the Zimbabwe National Geospatial and Space Agency that shall have four thematic areas:

- Geospatial and Earth Observations;
- Space Operations and Launch Services;
- Space Science; and
- Space Engineering.

b. Set up the ZNGSA Capability Application areas as follows:
Geospatial capability for:

- matching soil types and fertiliser recommendations in Zimbabwe project;
- mapping A1 and A2 farms to facilitate issuance of 99 year leases and A1 Resettlement Permits project;
- revision of Zimbabwe's Agro-Ecological Zones project;
- epidemiology of malaria, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis project;
- quantifying solar and biomass energy output and distribution;
- wildlife conservation in Zimbabwe's national parks and conservancies;
- detecting and Quantifying Minerals; and
- Hazard Analysis.



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8.7 National Strategic Institutions Programme 7

This programme is aimed at establishing National Strategic Institutions when the need arises. New advances in Science and Technology bring about technologies that can be exploited substantiallyin virtually all sectors on the economy. It is therefore necessary to provide for adoption and adaptation for emerging technologies.

The Ministries responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development, Information Communication Technology and Courier Services and Public Service and Social Welfare will collaborate on strategic national needs of innovation science and technology development by establishment of the following:

Sub-programmes:

a. Heritage Institute of Education Research Innovation and Development
The center aims amongst other objectives to act as a conduit to; add value to our natural heritage, innovate products based on our natural heritage, promote import substitution and ensure education and training is the pillar of our industrial growth.

b. Reconfiguring of Management Training Bureau project.
The center is intended to be the national languages institute for management, diplomats, executives and foreign learners intending to do business in Zimbabwe for industrialisation and modernisation.

8.8 Science Parks/ Innovation Hubs and Industrial Parks Programme 8

(a) This programme acknowledges that Zimbabwe has taken bold steps towards massive industrialisation and modernisation of the economy underpinned by an application of new and emerging technologies. For this reason, under phase one of this programme the Ministry has set up Innovation Hubs in 6 institutions and Industrial Parks in all the 10 provinces for the economy to grow and realise the vision 2030. This is a bold contemporary move aimed at abandoning the traditional idea of resuscitation, retooling, expansion and modernisation of old industries. The programme shall in turn develop spin off industries which will create employment and reduce the import burden amongst other benefits.

(b) Industrial and Technology Parks are key elements of the infrastructure supporting the growth of today's global knowledge economy by providing a location in which

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government, private sector and universities cooperate. These parks create environments that foster collaboration and innovation. These parks will, therefore, host enterprises that are science and technology oriented with the thrust of heritage-based philosophy.

(c) The programme shall establish an Innovation Challenge Fund to operationalise Innovation Hubs and ensure research product feedstock for the innovation hubs.

(d) The Programme requires that all innovation, science and technology education and training institutions across Government Ministries (Ministries responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development, Defence and War Veterans Affairs, Health and Child Care, Lands, Agriculture, Water Climate Change and Rural Resettlement, Mines and Mining development, Primary and Secondary, Youth, Sport Arts and Recreation align their innovation, science and technology research programmes coordinated by Zimbabwe Council for Higher Education (ZIMCHE) and Directorate of Quality Assurance and Standards.

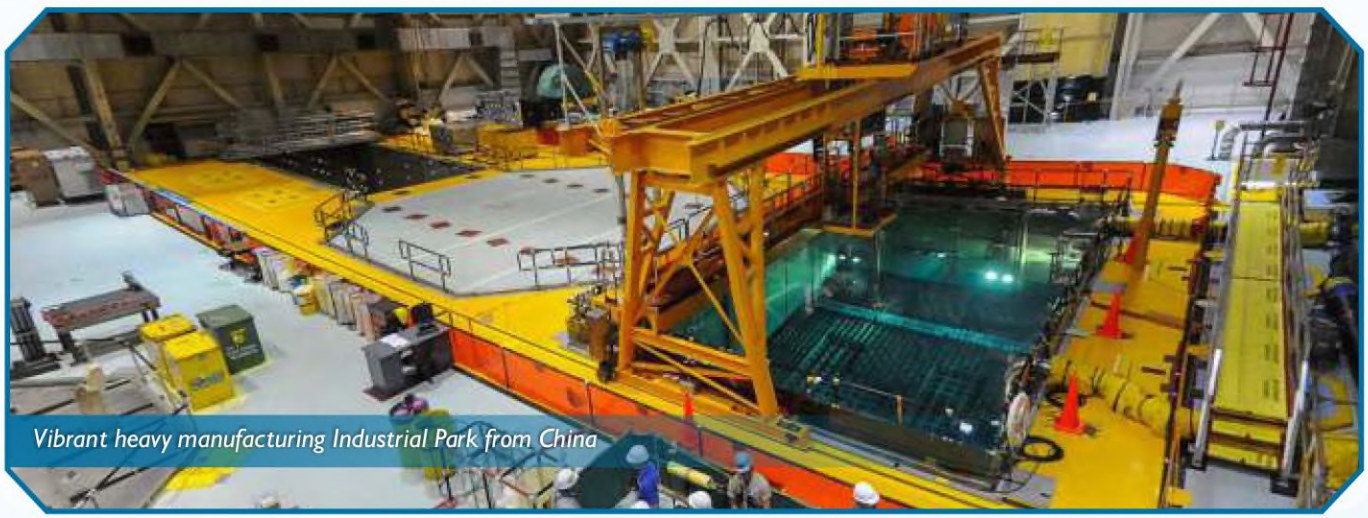
Sub-programmes:

a. Innovation Hubs Project

This programme aims at establishing innovation hubs at all state universities. This endeavour will provide the necessary infrastructure to nurture the translation of knowledge generated by universities through Research and Development into goods and services. Under phase one of this this program, innovation hubs are being constructed at six (6) state universities.

b. Industrial Parks Project

Industrial Parks will be established in 10 provinces of Zimbabwe as production centres for successful incubated innovation goods and services from the Innovation Hubs.



Vibrant heavy manufacturing Industrial Park from China

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8.9 Agriculture Research and Development Programme 9

The Programme aims to develop and deliver a higher and tertiary education agricultural sector that generates knowledge, which results in goods and services, useful in advancing Zimbabwe's strategic vision of becoming a competitive, industrialised and modernised nation by 2030. Modern agricultural solutions will be developed to solve local challenges using cutting edge scientific research and development. Under this programme education and training institutions will develop affordable smart agriculture solutions for the local communities. Local manufacturing of agricultural equipment like Grass Bailers, Small Grain Processing Technologies and general technological automation of Zimbabwe's subsistence farming, to improve efficiencies of the local framer's farming methods (ranging from landscaping, land preparation, farm roads maintenance, weeding, fertigation and pest control solutions amongst others). All the outlined farming methods are aimed at generating agricultural interests in our youths and making Zimbabwe's local subsistence and commercial agricultural sector produce more quality products for export and increase the nations' agriculture related FDI.

Under the collaboration of Ministries responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development and Lands, Agriculture, Water and Climate Change; the Agricultural Research and Development Programme shall establish and maintain a functional land information and management system on a routine basis through Geospatial capability programme projects on mapping and revision of Zimbabwe's agro-ecological zones.

Climate Smart Agriculture for tomato production

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Sub-programmes:

a. The Biotechnology and Advanced Cattle Breeding Technologies Project

The Biotechnology and Advanced Cattle Reproductive Technologies Project is meant to support the agricultural sector of the economy by improving and increasing the national cattle herd through research and application of Artificial Insemination (AI) technologies.

The Project will be a game changer which will significantly on tribute to national food security and enhancing the country's regional and international competitiveness in the production of milk, beef and value chain derivatives thereof.

b. The Biotechnology Project for Potato Production.

The project aims to increase potato production from the current yield of 15 to 30 tonnes per hectare to 90 to 120 tonnes per hectare using tissue culture technology. The project shall beneficiate and export potatoes to the SADC region in order to generate foreign currency.

8.10 Critical Infrastructure Research and Development Programme 10

The programme shall develop critical national infrastructure solutions for the 21st Century modernised and industrialised Zimbabwe. These critical infrastructures will be heritage based with emphasis on solving local challenges using high end scientific research and development to deliver quality goods and services. Critical Infrastructure will be developed to benefit all the nations' economic sectors varying from models that provide solutions for the City Transport and Logistics solutions to actual Road Civil Engineering design solutions; Industrial Manufacturing Engineering solutions; Ubiquitous Telecommunications Solutions (for not just education and training institutions but Cities as well); Rural and Urban Water Harvesting Solutions, amongst other strategic infrastructural requirements.

Under the collaboration of Ministries responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development, Defence and War Veterans, Energy and Power Development, Health and Child Care, Lands, Agriculture, Water Climate Change and Rural Resettlement, Transport and Infrastructure Development and Local Government, Public Works and National Housing shall provide early warning systems

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and disaster preparedness solutions. The Critical Infrastructure Research and Development Programme shall develop Heritage Based Critical National Infrastructure solutions for the 21st century modernised and industrialised Zimbabwe. Critical infrastructure varying from architectural models that provide solutions to city transport and logistics; road civil engineering; industrial manufacturing; environmentally friendly low-cost housing construction models and green energy solutions.

21st Century road civil engineering infrastructure

8.11 Governance and Extension Programme 11

This programme will develop and manage a mechanism for registering intellectual property in the HTEIs. The Ministries responsible for HTESTD and Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs shall ensure Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy is developed to enhance productivity, protect intellectual property, increase fairness and transparency.

8.12 Emerging Technologies Programme 12

The Cabinet Committee on Innovation, Science and Technology Development (CCISTD) shall ensure the Ministries responsible for ICT, HTESTD, Industry and Commerce, Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement and Energy and Power Development collaborate in cutting edge research that improves efficiencies and productivity of these Ministries through the use of emerging technologies. Part of the focus of this programme is on development of policies that enhance creativity, innovation, science and technological developments across all Government Ministries. The CCISTD shall offer the opportunity to mainstream

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science and innovation across all Government Ministries.

8.13 National Spatial Data Infrastructure Programme 13

The government acknowledges the fact that Ministries cannot work effectively and efficiently together to solve challenges (manmade or natural), or even manage current situations, while information is divided into thousands of tiny pieces and spread across the country in ways that make it impossible to share in real time. This programme aims at establishing the National Spatial Data Centre responsible for coordinating Geographic data acquisition and access as the technology policies, standards and human resources necessary to acquire, process, store, distribute, and improve utilization of geospatial data for purposes of increasing efficiencies in:

(a) Physical Planning as well as digital Land-use Planning;
(b) Land Ownership (Cadastral);
(c) Transportation and Logistics; and
(d) Ortho-imagery for digital satellite emergency routing services for Fire Brigades; Ambulance Services; Police;

8.14 E-governance and Cyber Security Programme 14

The E - government and Cyber Security programme is about harnessing the transformative power of ICT to enable the whole of Government to work better and more efficiently. It will be a crosscutting enabler across all Ministries. If properly done, it shall greatly enhance efficiency, bring Government close to the people, reduce corruption and underhand activities and greatly improve the ease of doing business in order to derive benefits from opportunities in the critical economic sectors of the country.

E-governance shall be implemented through the ICT Research and development through collaborative efforts of Ministries responsible for Information Communication Technology and Courier Services, Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development, Industry and Commerce, Finance and Economic Development. The programme shall promote information management system to enhance information synchronization and sharing across all stakeholders. This programme shall create employment for ICT graduates (software developers, engineers, programmers).

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8.15 Smart Zimbabwe: Programme 15

The Smart Zimbabwe programme shall be central to the emergence of Zimbabwe as a digital and knowledge driven economy. The programme will pave way for the introduction of an ICT Master Plan across Ministries termed 'The Zimbabwe Digital, Innovation and Knowledge Driven Economy Master Plan' for a ubiquitous Zimbabwe digital system of Smart Cities through e-Policing; e-Health; e-Traffic Management ; e-Identity Registrations; and e-Credit Worthiness. The ICT Master Plan shall clearly highlight short term and medium range targets and milestones towards the realization of a digital and knowledge driven Zimbabwe: Smart Zimbabwe.

The Smart Zimbabwe programme shall be coordinated through the Ministry responsible for Information Communication Technology and Courier Service in collaboration with Ministries responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development, Industry and Commerce, Finance and Economic Development and Ministry of Information.

Moving the City of Harare into the Smart age

8.16 Social Media and Communications: Programme 16

The Social Media and Communications programme shall improve international relations and communications, through fostering a patriotic culture that is inspired by innovative and disruptive digital communication approaches for example a Zimbabwean social media platform/ Whatsapp.

The Social Media and Communications programme shall be coordinated through the Ministry responsible for Information Communication Technology and Courier Service in collaboration with Ministries responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development, Industry and Commerce, Finance and Economic Development and Ministry of Information.

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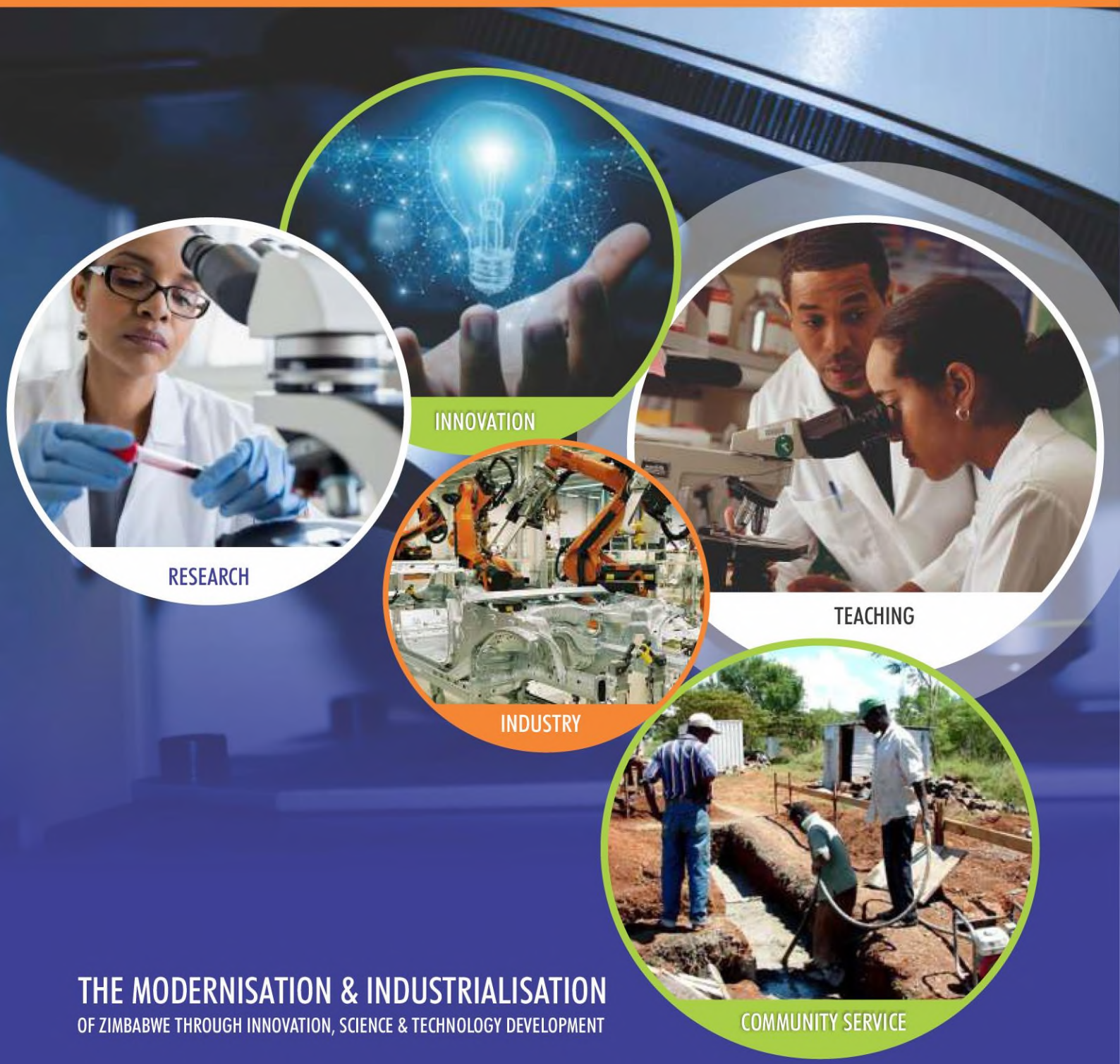

THE MODERNISATION & INDUSTRIALISATION
OF ZIMBABWE THROUGH INNOVATION, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

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